CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1830. [NO. 708.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
if paid during the year of subscription;
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
publication. Advertisers are requested to state the
number of insertions desired, or they will be con
tinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West cor of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn.
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Glasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
&c,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

Stone Lime.

JUST RECEIVED BY WADDILL'S BOAT.
Casks fresh imported *STONE LIME.*
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

December 23. [7-3t

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED by *J. L. Belden,* (Weathersfield Conn.) and of the growth of 1830, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL.

December 21, 1830. [7-6w.]

To Hire and Rent.

ON Saturday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for one year, the negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan McLeod, dec'd, consisting of men, women and children.

At the same time and place, will be rented for one year, the Dwelling House at present occupied by Sheriff Black, on the corner of Dick street, the Plantation on Wilmington road, at present in possession of Mr. W. Horton, and Pew No. 58 in the Presbyterian church, belonging to said estate. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE.

December 13, 1830. [6-3t]

The persons who hired the Negroes during the present year, are requested to deliver them at the Town House by 10 o'clock, on the day of hiring, as hired according to contract W. F. S

HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE Subscriber has taken the store on Hay street belonging to the late David Smith, Esq., two doors above the U S Bank, and offers for sale,

Boxes of men's, boy's and women's leather Shoes,
Cases of women's roan and morocco ditto.
Cases of men's Hats,
Bales, No. 10, 9 & 8 cotton Cards,
6, 5 & 4 wool ditto,
Morocco skins, wire seives, combs,
Paper, writing and wrapping paper,
Blank books, quills, wafers,
Bbls lamp oil,
Boxes bar soap, 1 groce Seidlitz powders, &c &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. [6tf.]

Dissolution.

THE Firm of COOK & HORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the Firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with James G. Cook, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1830. [6-4w.]

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick building on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with dispatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Valise-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Bridals, halters, and horse collars,
Whip gig, twig and wagon whips,
Webbing, worsted and cotton webs,
Sheep skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Plated moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. [6tf.]

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

At the end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPHM BOUND.

Dec. 23, 1830. 81-tf

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office

March 25 68tf.

Capp's Mine.—This Mine is now worked by a Salisbury Company, who have leased it for a term of years. The following can be depended on as a correct statement of the product of the Mine at this time. Of the hands employed, there are 38 negroes, 10 of whom are women, which includes all that are employed about the establishment;—the capital invested is $20,000; and the weekly product of Gold is from eight to nine hundred pennyweights. The expenses per week are $125. One-sixth of the product of the Mine is paid to the heirs of the late James Capps.

A steam-engine, of 14 horse power, has been put up at the Mine, which is applied to pumping water from a shaft 90 feet in depth; the engine also works two mills for grinding the ore, on some of the late plans. The engine consumes 1½ cords of wood in 24 hours.

The Company have lately established on Mallard Creek, about 6 miles east of the Mine, and have now in operation, 4 mills for grinding and 18 pounders for pulverising the ore, all by water power.

At the Mine they are 75 feet deep from the surface on the principal vein, which is not so rich as it has been, but the ore is more abundant and the vein more extensive. It was stated to us about a week ago, that the last 3 feet in depth on the vein had produced as large an amount of Gold as any former 3 feet in the Mine; and at the present depth of 75 feet, the evidence of future productiveness is as flattering as at any former period.—*Charlotte Jour.*

Mr. Butler's Anniversary discourse, before the Albany Institute, has been published. In this production the intelligent and eloquent author has embodied a great deal of interesting information relating to the history of literature and education in the State. The following passage compresses into a small compass a multitude of facts respecting the growth of the State of New York, its civil institutions, and the progress of its citizens in the arts.—*Ev. Post.*

"Our civil history since the era of the revolution, is pregnant with striking events. Under the operation of the free principles then established, the State has rapidly advanced in all the attributes of greatness. No other country can be named, in which forty years have made so many and such extensive changes.—Our population swelled from 340,000 to two millions—our improved land from one million acres to eight—55 counties separately organized—757 towns—5 incorporated cities, one of which contains more than two hundred thousand inhabitants—93 incorporated villages, many of which are populous and flourishing—several colleges, and numerous institutions for instruction in general literature and in medical science—select, common, and free schools, sufficient in number to educate all the children in the republic—penitentiary establishments, in which the great problem, whether the ends of criminal justice can be united with the melioration of the penal code, has at length been solved; and happily for mankind, solved in the affirmative—484 miles of canal navigation constructed at the public expense, and owned by the State, and 81 miles constructed and owned by an incorporated company—salt springs, whose annual produce amounts to near a million and a half of bushels—1,406 post-offices—70 steamboats, plying wholly or partly in the waters of the State—211 newspapers, 14 of which are published daily—214 incorporated manufacturing companies, and several hundred manufactories owned by individuals or associations not incorporated—44 banks and 53 insurance companies now in operation—350 turnpike and bridge companies—5 savings banks—numerous literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions—and a militia of nearly 200,000. These are some of the results to be recorded in the recent history of New York. The several steps in a career so rapid and illustrious, ought not to be unknown. We owe it to ourselves and to the world, to furnish a modest but faithful record of our progress. Let the members of the Albany Institute perform their portion of the work, by making such inquiries and collecting such materials, as may be found within their reach; and let us indulge the hope that the reproach which now rests on this department of our literature, may, ere long, be successfully removed."

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

A successful Speculation—so far.—One of the most daring forgeries that we have heard of for a long time, was committed in this city yesterday. A genteel fellow, of easy address, representing himself to be Mr. Henry A. Livingston, called upon Gen. Robert Bogardus, and after making some inquiry respecting one of his valuble lots, proposed to become the purchaser. After a few days deliberation, the terms were agreed on, viz. $15,000, and yesterday afternoon was fixed upon to close the sale. He then handed Gen. Bogardus two checks for $15,500, purporting to be drawn by Dennis McCarthy, Esq. and received 20 dollars in cash and the check of the General for $480 for the difference. This morning, when the checks were presented for payment, they were discovered to be forgeries, and it was subsequently ascertained that the villain succeeded last evening in negociating Gen. Bogardus's check with Jacob Little & Co. brokers in Wall street. No trace of him has yet been discovered. The description of the fellow corresponds with that given by Mr. Judd, of the villain who played so successful a game with him a few weeks ago.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

FROM THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL ADVOCATE.

The Wonders of Nature.—For want of more appropriate we give this name to the bones that have been lately dug up at Big Bone Lick, Boone county, Kentucky. We have seen two skeletons of the mammoth, the skeleton of the whale, and the elephant, besides numerous living whales and a number of living elephants; but the sight of neither of them created any of those sensations of the mind which we felt at beholding these wonderful productions of nature. To reflect, for a moment, upon the appearance of a living animal, which, from the skeleton, is proved to have been at least sixty feet in length, upwards of twenty-two in height, and twelve across the hips; the upper bone of whose head weighs six hundred, and grinders eleven pounds each, and this after having undergone the decay of many centuries—must fill the mind with astonishment and reverence for that being, who said "let there be light, and there was light." This animal as much surpassed the mammoth in size as the elephant does the ox, and was of the carnivorous species.

With the bones of this non-descript were found the bones of several other animals, some of which were of the herbaceous species, as is proved by their teeth, of which there are a number; and to add to the singularity of the discovery of these bones, amongst them are two of the foot of the horse, which those skilled in comparative anatomy pronounce a third larger than those of the present race of horses. The peculiarity of this circumstance consists in the fact, that horses were not known on this continent at the time of its discovery by Columbus: nor was there any tradition among the Indians of such an animal ever having existed. We shall conclude our remarks upon this subject by stating, the bones were found embedded in black mud, upwards of twenty feet below the surface. The first eighteen inches is alluvial, then yellow clay to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and then the black mud in which the bones were contained. The proprietor has brought a large quantity of them to this city, among which are the head and tusks of the non-descript, the latter measuring twelve feet in length; it being impossible to erect a skeleton of the animal without a building for the purpose.—He intends taking them from this to New York, and from thence to Europe.

On Friday evening last, about 11 o'clock, the bell of a gentleman's house in this city was rung, and on the servant's opening the door, he found a basket on the steps, containing a fine healthy male infant, dressed in the neatest manner; the basket was new, and contained three fine worked caps, several towels, blankets, &c. The little stranger was comfortably wrapped up, and appeared smiling and lively. The person on leaving the basket and ringing the bell, fled, and no traces of him have yet been discovered. The parents, whoever they may be, appear to have clothed it in a most costly manner. The gentleman with whom it was left, has placed it in the Alms House, where it is doing well.—*Standard*

I was lately journeying in Vermont—The inhabitants raised many horses and very excellent ones too. I had frequent occasion to admire them in stage, team, and field.—The Vermonters are not insensible to this advantage, and sometimes set forth the praises of their animals in forms which may seem hyperbole to people at a distance. I related some time ago, an instance of a Vermont colt being in some danger, (though the owner would not admit that he was at all alarmed,) from a streak of lightning which "chased the creature round the pasture, but was thrown quite out!" This anecdote went the rounds of the press, and occasionally re-appears now, but without credit like many others which have appeared originally in "light readings."

While I was journeying as aforesaid, I heard from a sociable gentleman somewhere on White river, another little equestrian feat, which it is proper to record

A Vermonter owned a very fine trotter whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by the following anecdote: "I was driving him one day in a dearborn," said he, "and I overtook a stranger who was walking the same way, and I asked him to get in and ride with me; so he got in, and I just spoke to my horse, and he started off at a middling good trot. Presently the stranger asked what grave yard it was we were passing through. Oh, said I, it's nothing but *mile stones!*"—*Massachusetts Journal.*

A Mistake.—A minister in a certain town not many miles from Dundee, some time since received a visit from an old friend whom he had not seen for a considerable time. It was evening, and the stranger had come from a distance; he was therefore invited to sup with the family, and, following the law of hospitality, was (contrary to the wishes, and in spite of the side winks and frowns of the minister's better half) pressed to remain with them all night. Before retiring to their separate places of rest, the worthy minister proposed family worship. His wife withdrew to get the bible; and the stranger shortly after left the room to take off his shoes in the passage, that his feet might be eased after travel. He was in the act of stooping to effect his purpose, when the hostess returning to the room, and mistaking, in the uncertain light, the guest for her husband, raised the folio testament which she carried, and, making it alight on the cranium of the now postrate stranger—'That's for garin' him stop a' night!' said the energetic gudewife: and walked into the apartment which they had just left. It is needless to say how the parties felt under the circumstances.

MATRIMONY.

In overhauling our "pigeon hole," a day or two since, for the purpose of committing to the flames some dozens of articles headed "For the Chronicle," our attention was arrested by a neatly written, modest little letter, touching *matrimony*, a subject of very general interest. The writer wishes to know whether a young man who is not in easy circumstances should get married, or wait until he has amassed a little fortune, and whether a wife is likely to advance or impede his prosperity? Now, as our own experience happens to be somewhat limited touching this inquiry, we offer the opinion of a brother editor, which has just met our eye in the Providence Patriot. Here it is:

"If a woman would not give her consent to the union, without a warrant for wealth, fine houses, attendants, and equipage along with it, she ought to live an old maid, and be hanged to her. What feeling is it, that induces her consent in this case? Is it pure disinterested love? No—it is a shallow and vain ambition as far from love as we are from matrimony. Give us that girl that thinks not of gold; she that would leave friends and home, and all that she holds near and dear, and go with the man of her choice to the uttermost parts of the earth; she who would smile at the frowns of fortune, and when health, and fame, and friends had forsaken her husband, be "all the world unto him"—such a woman as this, and these there are in abundance—is worth all the sacrifices any man can make. There is a bright and dark side to almost all things—and matrimony among them. It has its pains and its pleasures—its fears as well as its hopes. But it is our candid opinion that a man in ordinary circumstances, who is in health, and in a situation comfortably to provide for himself can with these same means maintain a wife, and enjoy more true happiness in a week than a crusty old bachelor would from July to eternity. If his means should at first seem to be inadequate to the maintenance of a family, let him go on and marry, and he will find, what all others have found, that in proportion as his wants increase, his capacity to supply those wants increase also. The energies of human nature are constantly developing, to meet nature's requirements. In health, he would have a companion in sickness, a ministering angel, to watch over, and nourish and protect [illegible] thought of ours, at a different period, that we should never wear the matrimonial chains, unless they were made of gold. We now think that wealth has very little concern with happiness.

Fanatical Delusion.—An Ohio paper tells us of the appearance at Painesville of three men, having with them, as they pretend, a new celestial revelation, and travelling westward to occupy a sort of paradise west of the Mississippi, the location of which they are to ascertain by a spiritual illumination as soon as they reach it! But without proceeding further with an enumeration of their fancies, we will add the *very probable* representation they make of the manner in which they obtained their new revelations. It is by no means as captivating as some of Mahomet's.

"At a recent period an angel appeared to a poor ignorant man residing in or near Palmyra in Ontario County, in the State of New York, directed him to open the earth at a place designated, where he would find the new revelation engraved on plates of metal. In obedience to the celestial messenger, Smith repaired to the spot, and on opening the ground discovered an oblong stone box tightly closed with cement. He opened the sacred depository, and found enclosed a bundle of plates resembling gold, carefully united at one edge with three silver wires, so that they opened like a book. The plates were about 7 inches long and 6 broad, and the whole pile was about 6 inches deep, each plate about the thickness of tin. They were engraved in a character unintelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom, it is said, they have been presented. The angel afterwards appeared to the three individuals, and shewed them the plates. To Smith was given to translate the character, which he was enabled to do by looking through two semi-transparent stones; but as he was ignorant of the art of writing, Cowdry and the others wrote as Smith interpreted. They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner, and are to be again revealed when the events of time shall require them."

In Philadelphia a beggar upon crutches lately entered a bar room, imploring charity. He had a dog, which he offered to sell for 25 cts. One of the company, pretending to be a constable, entered and charged him with stealing the dog, and took him into the street, as if to take him to a magistrate, when, giving him a chance, the beggar threw away his crutches and scampered out of sight in a minute!

ABREVIATIONS AND INITIALS.

A B—Apt to blunder.
A M—Apt to mistake.
L L D—Licensed to lie damnably.
M D—Maker of dead men.
M P—Madness of the people.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 20.

COME AT LAST.—The De Rham packet ship from Havre, (whence she sailed on the 5th ult.) has brought Paris papers to the 4th.

The amount of the intelligence is, that a change of Ministry, in favor of a liberal adhesion to the late Revolution, has taken place in France. M. Lafitte is at its head. Messrs. Guizot and the Baron Louis seem to have been the obnoxious Ministers of the former Cabinet. The list is as follows:—

PARIS, OCT 3.—A list of the new Ministry was signed by the King at 3 o'clock to-day:—La Fitte, Minister of Finance and President of the Council; Marshal Maison, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior; M. Dupont l'Eure Keeper of the Seals; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; M. Merilhou, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Sebastiani, Minister of the Marine.

The new Ministry will not be afraid of the Revolution; their feelings go with it. But Marshal Maison and Montalivet are not known as diplomatists; and there are some doubts of their talents.

In the Netherlands, terrible scenes had occurred. Antwerp was cannonaded by Dutch troops, whom the inhabitants had driven into the citadel. The particulars are among our translations. Don Juan Van Halen was under arrest, on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with the King of Holland and the Prince of Orange. This is quite in keeping with the character drawn of him in the last American Quarterly.

In England, the Parliament met on the 26th October. Mr. Manners Sutton was chosen Speaker. Both Mr. Peel and Mr. Brougham complimented the House on such a choice.

The Speech from the throne would not be delivered before the 2d November.

The Prince of Orange left Antwerp for London on the 25th October. He says, in a parting address to the Belgians, that he goes "to await elsewhere the issue of their political commotions."

The American ship Louis Philip I., from Philadelphia, was saluted on entering the port of Havre with 21 guns, by the cannoneers of the National Guard. The ship carried the tri-colored flag at the fore.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 28.—The 26th, in the morning, the people of Antwerp hearing that the Brussels volunteers were under the walls of the city, rose and disarmed 70 scattering soldiers. About two o'clock, fifty armed citizens went to the post of the Great Square, where were 300 Dutch troops. The citizens instantly attacked the troops formed in a square. The Guard of the Commune, which was present, remained neutral, and withdrew to the steps of the State House. After half an hour's firing, the citizens became masters of the place; the officer of the post was killed, and 95 soldiers and non commissioned officers were made prisoners. The conquerors, seconded by a great number of auxiliaries, armed and equipped with the spoils of those just conquered, [illegible] of the city, and the battle raged till night, without any other result than killed and wounded on both sides.

The 27th, before day, the fighting was renewed with increased energy. About 7 o'clock the citizens became masters of the Red Gate, and of the Gate of Bogerhout—the soldiers fled towards the gate of St. George. Our volunteers then entered Antwerp by the gates taken from the Dutch—marched to the great square, where they were received with enthusiasm: meantime the citizens were taking the gate of St. George, where the Dutch long defended themselves. Other of our volunteers then entered through that gate, and the Dutch all retreated into the citadel, pursued by the citizens, in whose power the whole city then remained.

Further details are given in the annexed letter from Antwerp, dated the 27th:—

We are just arrived. They are bombarding Antwerp. Hot-shot and grenades are flying every where. Already several houses are on fire. I am writing from the hotel of the late Governor, and by the light of a fearful fire. It is General Chasse who thus takes leave of us; he is anxious that the Dutch name be blessed to the last. The Dutch are in the citadel. We have only field pieces to oppose their heavy cannon. The condition of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war in the Scheldt have also commenced a cannonade; Congreve rockets are flying; new flames are bursting out every instant, and our soldiers can only be lookers-on, and aid those whose buildings are in flames. * * *

We are obliged to leave the government house; the fire pursues us; the Heavens seem in flames—and thus the most awful crime is consummating, without our being able to move or pull a trigger. The condition of Brussels during the contest in Sept. is nothing to what is passing here Bullets and bombs are falling around at each instant; women and children screaming through the streets, and we tear our hair with rage, for we are powerless. It is a most atrocious act of vengeance that the Dutch are exercising upon Antwerp.

Toward night, a deputation of citizens was sent to the citadel, who obtained a provisional suspension of hostilities. The following order was published the next day:

Order of the Day.—To the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, ANTWERP.

Brave comrades, your efforts have been successful. In a few days you have done what no army would have dared to undertake. We are masters of Antwerp; the enemy is entirely dispersed, and his cavalry is flying in confusion towards the frontiers of Holland. A suspension of arms is agreed on with the Governor of the citadel, and negotiations are in progress for its surrender.

The Brigadier commanding the Belgian troops.
NYPELS.

The armistice was subsequently agreed on with the Commander of the Citadel, who was to hold his post until he should receive the order of the King: meantime both sides were to abstain from any hostile acts, and from fortifying themselves by new works. The damage caused to Antwerp by the cannonade and its effects, is estimated at eight millions of dollars. All the neighboring cities were sending succor to Antwerp. At Ghent, on the 29th, the following proclamation was issued:—

Citizens of Ghent—The Dutch brigands are flying before our arms, and avenge their shame by fire—Antwerp is at this moment a prey to hot shot and Congreve rockets—Vengeance, brave citizens, I call on you, and let those who will aid their brethren come to me, they shall be armed and equipped; I rely upon you: glory, and peril await you.

Major General BARON DUVIVIER.

Hundreds of young men obeyed this call, and two detachments, with four pieces of cannon and munitions, marched that day.

ENGLAND.—*London, October 27.*—Yesterday, the Duke of Wellington, on returning from opening the new session of Parliament, was followed by a great mob, who hooted and hissed him on the way. It was with the greatest difficulty that his Grace escaped from the violence and menaces of those who surrounded him.—*Globe.*

Paris, November 1.—The grand review of the National Guards of the Department of the Seine (which includes Paris) took place to-day. *One hundred thousand men*, all armed, and almost all equipped, were assembled at eight o'clock in the Champ de Mars. At half past ten, two squadrons of the cavalry of the National Guard entered the Court yard of the Palace. The King immediately came down, dressed in the uniform of the National Guard, and wearing the great cross of the Legion of Honor, a white plume in his hat, and alone, of all his suite, white summer pantaloons. Surrounded by a numerous Staff, the young Duke of Chartres at his right, the king proceeded to the Champ de Mars, amid the repeated acclamations of the citizens who followed him from the Palace to the Ground. *Three hundred thousand persons* were present at this national fete. His Majesty passed through the ranks amid cries, a thousand times repeated, of *Vive le Roi!* At two o'clock, the rain came to trouble this magnificent spectacle; but the King, at five o'clock, is still out.

LONDON, OCT. 30—*City, two o'clock.*—Consols had risen to 84 5-8, but, on hearing of the new events at Antwerp, fell to 84¼.

The scenes of disorder in the county of Kent have at length become objects of much attention. The peasantry are in a state of much suffering.

PARIS.—The committee of the Court of Peers are extending their inquiries respecting the measures of the late ministry as far back as August, 1829.

The examination of the impeached ministers had been finished, and many of the witnesses. The debates on the subject were not expected to commence before the 15th of December. The Chamber of the Peers will be fitted up for that occasion.

Prince Noronsky, minister of the house of the Emperor, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Paris, in Place of Pozzodi Borgo.

Bayonne, Oct. 28.—The forces of Gen Mina are divided into two columns; one of which, commanded by himself, marched on the 25th for Ernani; and the other, under Valdez, took the road to Vera. The latter was attacked by six thousand troops, and driven back into France, where they were disarmed.—Mina has proceeded on to the interior, against the centre of the royalists' line. Valdez's defeat is ascribed to his disobeying the orders of Mina, in taking a different rout from that directed. It was reported on the 28th that Valdez was about to commence his march against Arragon.

HAVRE, NOV. 1.—*Review of the Market*—Business continues very calm—so little business has not been done for some weeks. The westerly winds have permitted many arrivals.

Letters from the U. States confirm the news of losses of crops in some places by drought. This, and the expectation of no arrivals till the end of the year, keeps up prices. Purchasers take only small lots.

Speech of the King of England, at the opening of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with the most lively satisfaction that I see you assembled around me, to aid me by your counsels.

Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, events of the deepest interest have occurred on the European Continent.

The elder branch of the House of Bourbon has ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne.

Having received from the new Sovereign assurances of his ardent desire to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to maintain inviolate the engagements made with this country, I have not hesitated to continue the diplomatic relations and the friendship which existed with the preceding government.

I have seen with profound regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I deplore that the enlightened administration of King William has not been able to preserve the States from revolt, and that his wise resolution to submit the desires and complaints of his people to the deliberation of a special session of the States General, has not brought about any satisfactory results.

I shall exert myself in concert with my allies, to re-establish tranquillity, by all means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands' government, and the society of other governments.

Symptoms of tumult and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe; but assurances which I continue to receive of the amicable disposition of foreign courts, give me just ground to hope that my people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Penetrated at all times with the necessity of preserving inviolate the engagements which have been made in the name of the nation, I am convinced that my determination to maintain, in connexion with my allies, the treaties upon which are founded the general system of Europe, will appear to you the best guaranty for the maintainance of the peace of the world.

Up to the present time I have not accredited the Ambassador of the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese government having resolved to satisfy the claims of justice and humanity by a liberal and general amnesty, I think the time has come to re-establish, in behoof of my people, the friendly relations which for so long a time have existed between the two nations.

My profound solicitude for the welfare of my subjects, induces me to recommend to the immediate attention of Parliament, such arrangements as will secure the exercise of the royal authority, if it should please God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at mature age.

I shall be most ready to concur with you in all the measures which may appear to you proper, for preserving inviolate the dignity and stability of the crown, and to assure more and more the guarantees of civil and religious liberty to my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have ordered to be laid before you, all the statements of expenditures for the present year, which the preceding Parliament was not able to arrange before its separation. The estimates for the coming year will be made in conformity to the principles of rigid economy, which I have determined to carry through all the branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am deeply afflicted that, in some districts of the country, my subjects have suffered in their property from combinations having for their object the destruction of machines, and that heavy losses have been sustained from the criminal acts of incendiaries.

I have seen, not without chagrin and indignation, the perfidious attempts which have been made to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among my people, and to interrupt the concord which has happily prevailed through the different parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to the preservation of the general strength and happiness.

The greatest effort of my life will be, to preserve the blessings which my people possess, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity; and I have the more animating hope of being able to discharge the sacred duties which have been confided to me, from the wisdom and affection of Parliament, and the support of all my subjects.

I am determined to employ, to the full extent of my power, all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my hands, for the punishment of sedition, and the prompt suppression of disorder and revolt.

Amidst all the difficulties of the present crisis, I receive with high satisfaction the expression of loyalty and attachment from a vast majority of my subjects. I am sure that they will duly appreciate the great advantages of this happy form of government, under which, with the favor of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed, during a long series of years, internal peace, commercial prosperity, and liberty, in short, every thing which constitutes public welfare, beyond any other nation in the world.

FRANCE.—The elections have resulted uniformly almost in favor of the King and the existing order of things. Of all the former deputies who from having accepted salaried offices were obliged to resign, three only were not re-elected, and of those three but *one* was a candidate. The fidelity of the National Guard seems unshaken, and externally there is nothing apparent but peace and harmony. Under these circumstances the change in the Ministry seems singular. It originated perhaps in some personal pique, but before it was accomplished, went further. This arrangement is understood to be sanctioned by *Lafayette*, who as well as *Odillon Barrot*, had, on account of the vigor they displayed in suppressing disorder and disturbances, and the popularity they thereby acquired, become obnoxious to some persons. Lafayette especially was charged with ambitious views, and by way of contrast with the title of Louis Philip of *Citizen King*, he was called the *King Citizen*. Happily, as we believe for France, these jealousies had no effect upon Louis Philip, and he preferred *Lafitte* to Casimir Perries, of whom it is said one of his first acts as Premier would have been to displace *Lafayette* from the command of the National Guard.

The King received on the 28th Oct. the Minister of the United States, who had the honor of presenting to him his letter of credence. The Minister was accompanied by Gen. Lafayette.

Spain presents nothing but confusion in the accounts from there. As yet, however, so much is clear, that neither *Mina* nor any insurrectionary chief, has made any effectual operations.

Sir Walter Scott has two new works in the press—the first taken from the history of the Lovers Empire, entitled *Robert of Paris;* the other a new series of *Tales of a Grandfather*, taken from the history of France.

LONDON, OCT. 30.—The list of burnings in the county of Kent; and the striking and affecting observations on the condition of the peasantry in that important county, which have been published within the last week, are calculated to fill the mind of every man with equal afflictions and alarm. In one week Messrs. Knight, Aldridge, Ash, Cash, Lord, Darnley, Mr. Dawson, the Steward of Lord Sonders, have had cornstacks, barns, farm-buildings, live-stock, in one or two instances dwelling-houses, totally consumed by fire, the work of nightly incendiaries. During the same short period very many threshing-machines have been destroyed; threatening letters conveyed to many individuals, and the whole of East Kent thrown into a state of indiscribable anxiety and terror.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce of Friday.

Bank Stock has fully recovered from its late depression. It was worth yesterday afternoon $130¼ a share. A more unreasonable fluctuation never occurred. Just before the meeting of Congress, it happened to be thought of, that the President would probably renew his denunciation of the Bank, and the stock fell 3¾ a share. The President said all that was apprehended, and the stock has risen to the old price. By the way, there is one idea in the President's plan of a National Bank, which is worthy of notice. It is, that the expenses of the establishment shall be defrayed by occasionally drawing bills of exchange at a premium. All establishments which cannot meet their expenses, would do well to think of this, and draw on some correspondent in another city, directing him, if also his profit and loss account should incline the wrong way, to re-draw—always taking care to sell the bills at a *premium*.

Bank of the United States.—The Legislature of Mississippi have repealed a resolution passed in 1828, remonstrating against the introduction of a branch of the United States Bank in that State, and have passed a resolution *inviting* the establishment of a branch in Mississippi. The vote on this proposition, was, in the House of Representatives 21 to 14; that by which it subsequently passed the Senate is not stated. Mississippi does not agree, it seems, with the President, in his apprehension, feigned or felt, of danger to State rights, from the operations of the Bank.

It gives us pleasure to record acts so honorable to the human character as that which is noticed in the following paragraph from the New Haven Advertiser.

"We heard, last week, of a very noble instance of mercantile honer; one of those evidences of right intentions which go far to establish a national character for mercantile uprightness. The house of Waldo & Ripley, of New York, which failed a few years since, owed large sums to several individuals in this city, most of which debts were compromised and released, on payment of 50 per cent. On Wednesday the creditors of that house, in this place, received each a remittance covering the balance still due, with interest at 7 per cent. Such probity deserves, and we hope will be rewarded with, abundant prosperity, made doubly cheering and honorable by past reverse."

Ex-President Adams and his lady arrived at the residence of their son, in this city, on Friday evening. The health of Mrs. Adams, we understand, makes it necessary for her to avoid the rigorous winter of Massachusetts. *Nat. Int.*

The most secret crimes are discovered so easily, notwithstanding all the care that has been taken to prevent their being brought to light; and such discoveries seem to result so naturally even from the darkest plots, that the authors of those crimes could invent to hide their guilt, that one would think nothing but God could have produced those unexpected events; the number of these discoveries is so great, that those who are pleased to attribute them to chance, must own at least, that from all ages the effects of chance have been most wonderful.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 15.

Mr. Meares, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of appointing a standing Board of Auditors, in each county in the State, to pass upon all accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, made a favorable Report thereon, accompanied by a bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators which passed its first reading.

Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, to whom a resolution was referred, instructing them to inquire what alteration is necessary to be made in the law authorising the County Courts to grant licences to retail spirituous liquors, reported that no alterations are expedient, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Meares, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hinton of Wake in the Chair on the Bank Bill. Mr. M. delivered his views against the passage of the bill, when the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Bills presented.—By Mr. M'Neill, a bill giving to the Superior Court of Moore county, original and exclusive jurisdiction, in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary. By Mr. Dick, a bill to exempt Bibles from Execution. By Mr. M'Farland, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Rail Road Company.

The bill to vest the right of electing Constables in the county of Camden, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time and resolved by the Senate, that the same shall not pass.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, a select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report the amount of profits made by the several Banks in this State, and the amount of profit made by the State, on the shares held by her in the several Banks, and the amount paid by the State for said shares.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the bill to erect a new county in the West. After some discussion, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The Senate spent some time, in Committee of the whole, in considering the Bank Bill, but not being able to get through with it, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. McFarland presented a bill for the better regulation of the Fair held near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

A number of private bills passed their several readings.

Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Meares, from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to Slaves, &c. reported the following bills which were read the first time, viz:—A bill to compel retailers of spiritous liquors by the small measure, to take an oath and give bond with security, before receiving licence, not to sell spiritous or fermented liquors, powder, shot, lead or fire arms to a slave; and a bill to amend an act passed in 1826, to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State and for other purposes.

Mr. Guinn presented a Resolution which was rejected, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the public lands that are surveyed and remain unsold in the county of Macon, the ensuing Fall.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Meares, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. By Mr. McFarland a bill relative to allowing county claims, in Richmond county. By Mr. Dick, a bill to exempt from execution, the articles therein mentioned. By Mr. Williams of Franklin, a bill to limit the appointment of Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in this State.

The rest of the sitting was occupied in committee of the whole, in consideration of the bill fixing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs.—It was finally reported to the Senate with sundry amendments, and as amended, passed its second reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The Senate went into Committee of the whole, on the Bank Bill. Mr. Montgomery delivered his views in favor of the bill, when the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Newland, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to erect a new county in the West; and the bill being read the second time, Mr. Sherrard moved to amend the bill by adding a new section proposing to erect a new county out of portions of Wayne, Johnston, Edgecomb, and Nash, by the name of *Spaight*, which amendment was not agreed to, Nays 35, Ayes 27. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, the second time, it was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 31, Nays 31. There being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.

The engrossed bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson, passed its second and third reading, and is a law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Wyche, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred sundry Resolutions upon the subject, Reported a bill for revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to Executors & Administrators, which passed its first reading.

Friday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on Education, instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the interest of the Literary Fund to the education of indigent children, reported that it is not expedient, at this time, to make the contemplated appropriation, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Bragg, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill for the further relief of honest debtors, reported against the expediency of its passage, which was concurred in and the bill postponed indefinitely.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing the re-issuing of such Treasury Notes as may be received at the Treasurer's office, reported that no legislation on the subject is necessary. Concurred in.

Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported that the object of the Memorialists is answered by the bill now before the House, to appoint a Superintendant of Public Works. Concurred in.

Mr. Buie, presented a bill authorizing Daniel Graham of Cumberland to erect a bridge across the road leading from Fayetteville to Tarborough.

These bills passed their first reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary committee, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Lenoir and Craven, and to lengthen the term of Craven Superior Court, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Henry presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Cumberland county, praying that provision be made by law for reducing the number of useless dogs. Referred.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina. It provides that after the 4th of July next, each citizen in the State shall be entitled to lay off a homestead freehold of 50 acres of land, including the dwelling house and necessary outhouses, which shall be exempt from execution for any cause of action accruing after that date. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Henry, Pearson, Wyche, Fisher and Cooper, and was opposed by Mr. J. A. Hill. A motion was made for its indefinite postponement, which was lost by a considerable majority. We sincerely hope it may become a law.

CONGRESS.

Most of the time of both Houses, during the past week, has been devoted to the trial of Judge Peck, in which the progress is so slow, that three days had been consumed in the examination of a single witness, without concluding it.

In the Senate, the following resolution has been adopted, after considerable debate:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department, in what manner the laws regulating that Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks, and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents; where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the Department; and whether further, and what legal provision may be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

Messrs. Clayton, Grundy, Holmes, Hendricks, and Woodbury, were appointed the Committee.

Some Executive nominations have been confirmed, among them, that of P. P. Barbour as Judge of the District Court of Virginia.

In the House of Representatives, the proceedings are, with the following exceptions, very uninteresting:

Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President of the United States, reported in part, the following joint resolution; which was read and laid on the table.

"*Resolved*, &c That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the said States, viz:

"No person shall be hereafter eligible to the office of President of the United States, who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same, or exercised the powers thereof."

On the 20th, on motion of Mr. Dudley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce take into consideration the expediency of making an appropriatioh for the survey of New River, in North Carolina, with the view of improving the same.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Sheppard, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee on the subject of Roanoke Inlet, made at the last session of Congress, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and that said Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this House such sum as, in their opinion, will be sufficient to effect the survey recommended in said report.

Pay of Members.—On the 23d., Mr. Yancy submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the pay and mileage of the members of Congress to six dollars for every day's service, and six dollars for every twenty miles going to and returning from the seat of the General Government.

Mr. Irvin, of Ohio, demanded the question of consideration; and, the question being put, it was decided in the negative, by a large majority.

We now perceive, that little business will be done in either House of Congress until the conclusion of the trial now going on before the High Court of Impeachment.

The House of Representatives yesterday came to a resolution to attend that trial until its close; and if it had not come to such a resolution, would still have done little business whilst the trial was pending. We fear, however, that it will encroach on the new year. The examination of testimony on the part of the United States is going on. After it closes, Mr. Mercer is expected to open the defence. And then comes the examination of witnesses on the part of the defendant. To which will succeed the pleadings of both parties. The judgment of the Senate upon the whole may also be accompanied with expositions of their particular views. So that the trial might readily be extended to the end of the Session, did not a regard for the public interests admonish to a rapid prosecution of it. The principle which it involves, however, as was justly observed in the House of Representatives by Mr. Haynes, are important, and not to be lightly treated or hastily disposed of. Two weeks, we should say, would be sufficient time employed in the trial to relieve the Court from liability to either of the charges of levity or haste.—*Nat. Int.*

National Expenditures.—A document yesterday transmitted from the Treasury Department, in answer to a Resolution of the House of Representatives, passed at the last Session of Congress, presents facts highly necessary to the formation of a proper estimate of the character and policy of the National Government. It is a "Statement of the Disbursements made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, under the following heads, Fortifications, Light Houses, Public Debt, Revolutionary and other Pensions, and Internal Improvement; shewing, as far as practicable, the amount disbursed in each year, and in each State and Territory." The statement comes up to the close of the year 1829, and exhibits its the following aggregates.

There has been disbursed for

Fortifications,	$13,420,639 24
Light Houses,	3,598,716 35
Public Debt,	180,306,679 31
Pensions,	20,492,467 27
Internal Improvement,	3,510,950 11

The latter sum of expenditure, being that to which exception has been taken on the score of its prodigality, embraces "the building of piers, preservation of ports and harbors, making roads, and removing obstructions in rivers." And of the amount here stated, $2,443,420 20 was expended on the Cumberland Road, leaving for all other expenditures under the comprehensive head of Internal Improvements, $2,887,530 91 only.—*Nat. Int.*

The political opinions of the new Senator of Pennsylvania and Missouri are matter of discussion in the Northern papers. They are claimed by both parties. From the following paragraphs, we are inclined to believe that they both belong to the Opposition:

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the contest for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Mr. Marks, *has terminated in the* choice of William Wilkins to that office. This result gives great satisfaction to the friends of Manufactures and Internal Improvement, of which interests he is said to be a decided friend.—*Nat. Int.*

Senator of the United States.—We learn says the Philadelphia Chronicle, that Mr. Wilkins was on Thursday afternoon elected to the Senate of the United States—*the vote* being, on the 21st ballot—Wilkins 72, Stephenson 31, Coulter 11, Denny 9, Dallas 5, Anthony 1, Ramsey 1.

The Harrisburgh Intelligencer expresses great gratification at the election of Judge Wilkins, and asserts that he is "a stanch friend to the American System—an enemy to Indian Bills—a friend to the National Currency, and opposed to the whole policy of the National Administration."

From Missouri we learn that a gentleman by the name of Buckner has been elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. Barton, for the term of six years from the 3d day of March next. We hear that he was elected, over other candidates supposed to be, like himself, friendly to the present Administration, by the vote of the friends of Mr. Barton. His election, we believe, has given no pleasure to the friends of the Administration generally.—*Nat. Int.*

The new Missouri Senator.—The St. Louis Times of the 4th inst. sheds fuller light on the circumstances which mark the character of the late choise of a Senator, to succeed Mr. Barton. It furnishes the Yeas and Nays, by which the election was decided. The gentlemen in nomination were Messrs Buckner, Miller, (Governor) McRee, and Ashley. The votes were, for Mr. Buckner 34, Mr. Miller 27, Ashley 2. Of the 34 who voted for Mr. Buckner, all but five (as is stated by gentlemen from Missouri, now in this city) are opponents of the present Administration. The Times emphatically says that "previous to the election, Mr. B. declared *himself* unequivocally the friend of the Tariff and of Internal Improvement, opposed to the system of proscription adopted by the present administration, and the friend of HENRY CLAY. Under these circumstances and these *pledges*, our friends gave him their votes, to a man; and there can be no doubt that the opinions of those persons who voted for him from personal considerations, coincide with his own on all subjects of National importance." Two very respectable citizens of Missouri, now in this city, state that they heard Mr. Buckner make the same declaration, as is here placed to his credit, more than two months ago.—*Nat. Int.*

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes a statement of forty cases of imprisonment by magistrates of the city and county, in which the sum total of debt was but $23 40½, while the cost amounted to $70 20. In one of these cases, a man was imprisoned *thirty days* for a debt of *two cents*. In another case a debt of $1 50 appears to have been divided into two debts of 75 cents.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1830.

Mr. Deberry, our Representative in Congress, had so far recovered from the accident he met with on the 29th ult. as to leave here on Friday last for Washington City.

A poor youth in this neighborhood was so unfortunate as to lose his right hand by the bursting of an old gun on Christmas morning.

DINNER TO GOV. OWEN.

In pursuance of arrangements adopted by a meeting of citizens on the 15th inst. the following correspondence took place.

FAYETTEVILLE, 17th Dec. 1830.

Sir: Reposing on the banks of Cape Fear, enjoying retirement the comforts of domestic life, and engaged in private pursuits, your fellow citizens sought, found, and called you to office and to honor. Twice have you been elevated to the first magistracy of your native State; and again were "The General Assembly" ready, to renew the expression of their confidence, by your re-election. The zeal, fidelity, and ability with which you have discharged the duties of your high station, entitle you to the gratitude of the patriot and the commendation of the statesman.

We regret that "considerations of a private nature" require you to decline a re-election, and make it necessary for you to return to private life. But, we must submit to the determination, and ask your acceptance of our grateful thanks for your devotion to the public service. You will return to your home, with the highest reward of republican patriotism—the approbation of your country.

To our townsmen, you have been endeared by long and intimate association. Born in an adjoining county, and raised among us, you have obtained the full possession of our affections. Some have known you from your infancy; others have been the companions of your youth; and all have been the admirers of your private virtues, and your public usefulness. You will see, then, be surprised at their desire to give you the cordial welcome of friendship at their homes, and to express publicly their esteem for your virtues, and their gratitude for your services. They have appointed us, a committee, to communicate their sentiments, and to invite you in their names, to partake with them of a Public Dinner, at such time as you may designate. You will please notify us, when it will suit your convenience to receive this tribute of our respect.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of our warmest esteem, and most respectful consideration.

JOHN D. TOOMER,
BENJ. ROBINSON,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JOHN MAC RAE,
HENRY W. AYER,
JAS. H. HOOPER.

To His Excellency John Owen.

THE ANSWER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21, 1830.

Gentlemen: Your kind and very flattering communication of the 17th inst. was duly received, and I certainly owe you an apology for delaying to reply to it; but the present is the first moment since its receipt, within which I could do so understandingly.

Called as I had been, from a retirement dear to every unambitious mind, and under circumstances peculiarly flattering (as you have been pleased to remember) to fill for a season, the Executive Department of the happy government under which we live, I claim not to have carried any extraordinary talent to the discharge of my official duties, but as much devotion to the public service as ever animated the breast of any former Executive of the State. That I have discharged the duties of this high station with zeal and fidelity, I have the testimony of my own conscience, and if to this is added the approbation of my friends, the measure of my reward is full. To the citizens of Fayetteville I am intimately known, and the cordial welcome which they now tender me through you, "to their homes," is the highest expression of their approbation which can be given. I accept with pleasure, the invitation to partake of a Public Dinner with you, and in compliance with your request, designate Friday next, as the period at which it will be most convenient for me to receive this evidence of your friendship and esteem.

Receive, Gentlemen, the assurances of my highest regard and esteem,

JNO. OWEN.

To John D. Toomer, Benjamin Robinson, John D. Eccles, John Mac Rae, Henry W. Ayer, and James H. Hooper, Esquires.

Accordingly, on Friday last, a splendid dinner was given at the Lafayette Hotel, which was more numerously and respectably attended than any dinner since the visit of Gen. Lafayette. John D. Toomer, Esq. presided, assisted by Dr. Benjamin Robinson and Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq. After the removal of the cloth, the following regular and volunteer Toasts were drunk:

1. The Constitution of the United States: As expounded by its authors, as administered by Washington.
2. The Union: Let it be perpetual.
3. The President of the United States: A Patriot and Hero; devoted to his country, he has advanced its interests by distinguished services.
4. The Vice President of the United States.
5. *Our Guest:* If the consciousness of a faithful and able discharge of public duty can render private life acceptable, his retirement will be as pleasant as his official station has been honorable.

After the loud cheering with which this toast was received had subsided, Governor Owen rose, and in an eloquent and feeling address, returned his thanks for the honors paid him by his fellow citizens of Fayetteville. He concluded by offering as a Toast,

The State of North Carolina.

6. The Governor of North Carolina.
7. The National and State Legislatures.
8. The Supreme Court of North Carolina.
9. The University of North Carolina: The child of the Constitution; may her elder brother no longer withhold her share of the inheritance.
10. Internal Improvement: Arouse this slumbering power of State Sovereignty, and Roads will be opened and waters flow at its command; then will Agriculture beautify our hills, and Commerce enrich our vales.
11. The Rail Road to Campbellton: The commencement of an undertaking calculated to develope the resources of the *State*, and to facilitate the intercommunication of its citizens.
12. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell: He has disinterestedly cultivated the field of education, and our country is reaping a rich harvest from his labours; his name is identified with the prosperity of our State, and will be perpetuated with her fame.
13. The recent Revolution in France: The presiding Genius of our own Lafayette is a guaranty that moderation and order will characterise its progress, and glory and patriotism have distinguished its commencement.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Chair was called on for a Toast, and gave:—Italy had her "Golden Age;" Burke his "Age of Chivalry;" and Rome her "Augustan Age:" This is the Æra of Liberty and Science. The Orb of American Freedom has irradiated the civilized World.

By Dr. Robinson.—The interests of the Cape Fear River: A wise and virtuous people will husband their own resources.

P. I. Tillinghast, Esq.—Louis McLane, our Envoy to the Court of Great Britain.

Col. E. J. Mallett, of Rhode Island, (a Guest)—The North and the South: Having originally shared in the struggle for Liberty, and equally participated in the attainment of our Independence, may a mutual feeling be now and ever cherished, to bear and forbear; and thus preserve a unanimity of sentiment which will tend to the perpetuity of our national existence. And may we always and at all times be taught the utter impossibility of sustaining our union without a constant harmony of action.

After Gov. Owen had withdrawn, the Chair was again called on, and gave—

Achilles left the camp for a season; Cincinnatus returned to the plough; and Washington sought the shades of Mount Vernon:—Our Guest retires, not like Charles the 5th to the seclusion of a Monastery, but to resume the armour of public service at the call of his Country.

Capt. Wm. Lord—Gen. Lafayette, the Commander of the National Guards of Paris.

John D. Eccles, Esq.—The Town's Representative: The First, and the Last: The one *gave us a good name*, the other continues to maintain it.

[On giving this toast, Mr. Eccles remarked, in substance, that in offering a sentiment complimentary to our present able Representative, it occurred to him at the moment that a half century had just elapsed since this town had acquired the name of *Fayetteville*. In 1780, the name was altered by an act of Assembly, at the instance of Major Edward Winslow, then one of the Representatives from the county of Cumberland, and the first Representative of the borough after it became entitled to one. He was the elder brother of the late John Winslow, and was distinguished as an active Whig during the Revolutionary War:—He was afterwards Colonel of the County, commanding the Cumberland Regiment of Militia, and was killed, at a Review of the Regiment, (by accident as was supposed,) during the firing from the line. Mr. Eccles also remarked, that this town was the first to assume a name complimentary to Gen. Lafayette.]

Mr. Thomas J. Curtis.—The University of North Carolina: May its existence and prosperity be commensurate with its usefulness.

Mr. J. J. Nicholson.—The French Revolution: May the balance of Europe follow it.

Major Wm. L. Hawley.—The encouragement of Enterprise in our State: Until we have an intelligent Legislature, North Carolina may despair of attaining to that place among her Sister States, which her talent and resources so justly entitle her to.

E. J. Hale.—The Western Region of North Carolina: Distinguished for Health, Wealth, and Hospitality: A perpetual increase of its social and commercial connexions with the town of Fayetteville.

Capt. Crusoe being called on for a Toast, said, We have toasted our Country's Friend in full uniform: I will present him to you in his working dress. I give you, Gen. Lafayette, the French Miner, who is ever ready to spring the mine which will blow despotism to atoms.

Mr. Warren Winslow.—"The Great Nation:" May the reign of her Citizen King stamp the seal to the act of her regeneration.

Capt. Ransom.—Respect exhibited to Ex-Officers: the best possible criterion that they have faithfully discharged the duties of the offices from which they have retired.

Wm. F. Strange, Esq.—The present Legislature of North Carolina: Let it be judged by its acts.

Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq.—May we never refuse the tribute of respect to fidelity in public office.

Wm. Waddill, Jr. Esq.—A speedy restoration of peace to Europe: American commerce and the mercantile interests require it.

Mr. John M. Stedman.—Education and knowledge diffused: The best guaranty of the continuation of our Republic.

Judge Toomer having retired, and P. I. Tillinghast Esq. having been called to the Chair,

By Dr. Robinson.—The President who has so ably officiated at this meeting: Health and happiness to him.

Col. Samuel T. Hawley.—Our native State: Were her sons as assiduous in drawing forth her mental, as they are her mineral wealth, we might proudly hail her—Mother.

P. I. Tillinghast, Esq.—John D. Toomer, the Classical Orator.

John W. Huske, Esq.—Our free institutions. May they not, like the trees near the tomb of the Grecian hero, when they attain to maturity, droop and die.

Dr. Robinson.—The cause of civil liberty throughout the world.

Col. Jas. H. Hooper.—"The Union of the States: Let it be perpetual."

A number of other Volunteers were given, of which we were not so fortunate as to catch the words.

The company separated at about half past 7 o'clock.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called by order of the Magistrate of Police to take into consideration the state of commerce &c. &c. between this place and Fayetteville, Christopher Dudley Esq. was called to the chair; and Duncan G. MacRae appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting deem the act of Assembly, incorporating the Cape Fear Navigation Company, together with the immunities and privileges therein granted, unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the operations of said Company have in the opinion of this meeting, been partial, dilatory and injurious.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the cause of complaint; and praying redress, and obtain signatures to the same.

Resolved, That John W. Stanley, J. A. Moore, and Duncan G. MacRae, be that committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be regularly signed and handed to the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder for publication.

C. DUDLEY, *Chairman.*
D. G. McRAE, *Sec'y.*

December 16th, 1830.

Connecticut.—The population of this State, by the new census, is 297,726. Increase since 1820, 22,488. A basis of 48,000, as the ratio of representation, would enable both this State and Rhode Island to retain their present number of Representatives—if fixed at 50,000 each would lose one, by a small fraction.

The total population of the City and County of Philadelphia is ascertained by the Census to be 188,986 souls. Of these 4179 are aliens not naturalized; 139 Deaf and Dumb; 57 blind.

Census of New York.—Mr. Williams, the editor of the New York Annual Register, has obtained principally from the Marshals of the Northern and Southern Districts, for publication in his forthcoming Annual Register, the returns of the census from the different counties of this State. The returns from some of the counties are not official, but will not vary much from the general result, which is as follows:—

1825, - - - - -	1,616,458
1830, - - - - -	1,934,496
Gain in five years, -	318,033

The Legislature of Kentucky is in session, and news is daily expected of the voting for a Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Rowan. J. J. Crittenden (a friend of Mr. Clay) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition, both parties voting for him, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to his feelings as a man.—*Nat. Int.*

Private advices from the Seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, leave it a matter of doubt how the election, depending there, will result, though probably in favor of a friend of Mr. Clay. It is not impossible, from what we hear of the difficulty which appears to attend the selection of candidates, that no choice at all may be made at the present session, and the election be devolved on the next Legislature.—*Nat. Int. 25th Dec.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday evening last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with flats Peahouse and Only Son in Tow—with 65 Boxes, Bales and Trunks, 61 Crates and Casks of Ware, 9 Hhds. Sugar, 5 Hhds. Rum, 11 Hhds. Molasses, 17 Casks Cheese, 6 Casks Rice, 39 bbls. Sundries, 220 Bars Iron, 107 pieces Castings, 247 Sacks Salt, &c. &c. To R. Kerr and John Murphey, Salisbury. B. Clemmons and W. Waugh, Davidson County, B. Elliott, Randolph County, B. Elliott & Co., Chatham County—J. C. Fenn, W. W. Williams, J. Kyle, J. Waddill, Jr. J. Hadlock, A. Torrence, D. Shaw, D. McQueen, John McLeran, Jr. Willkings & Co., J. Huske, T. Sandford, J. G. Cooke, P. Dailey, S. Belden, K. T. Morgan, E. J. Hale, T. J. Curtis, Jos. Baker, S. T. Hawley, A. Campbell, T. Fuller & Co., and W. McIntyre, Fayetteville.

DEPARTED, on Saturday, Steam Boat Co's flat Clarendon, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Flour, &c. for Wilmington.

Also, on Sunday morning, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

LAUNCHED,

On Tuesday morning, Steam Boat Company's new flat Messenger.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to 22d instant Brig Statira from Guadaloupe. Schooners Hussar from Charleston, Peru from do., Virginius from New York, Ariel from Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED, Brigs George for Martinique, Rome for Boston, Betsey for Martinique. Schooners Don Quixotte for Guadaloupe, Postboy for Port au-Prince, Fuller for Philadelphia, Hussar for Philadelphia.

By last Night's Mail.

IMPORTANT.

A novel circumstance has just occurred in Georgia, which will cause more excitement, and perhaps lead to more unpleasant results, than any thing that has agitated this country for several years. Just before the adjournment of the Legislature, a message was received from the Governor, covering a citation to the State of Georgia, from Chief Justice Marshall, requiring her to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 2d Monday in January next, pursuant to a Writ of Error, to shew cause why a judgment of death against an Indian convicted in one of the State Courts of a murder committed within the Indian territory, should not be corrected. In other words, the question is, whether Georgia has the right to extend her laws over the Indians residing within her limits. Upon this Message, the Legislature Resolved,

That the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with.

That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this State, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

That His Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

That the State of Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty, as an independent State, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the U. States, by the writ in question.

That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c.

The Subscribers have opened in the store nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel Hay street, an elegant assortment of CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES, together with various other articles, which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash or on a credit for good paper.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Eight day Clocks with looking glasses, alarms, neatly cased, equal to any in the country.
Ditto do do without alarms,
Ditto do do 30 hour, bronzed,
Ditto do do carved feet,
Ditto do do Terrey's pt. brass balls.

ALSO,

Looking Glasses with bronze columns and mahogany cases, of different sizes.

Any of the above articles will be delivered at the houses of purchasers either in town or country, and put up, if desired.

POND & BROOKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30. [8-3t]

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Monday night, Dec. 27.

Notwithstanding the late period of the session, important measures are daily presented to the Legislature. Monday next is spoken of as the day of adjournment, but I consider so premature a termination of the session out of the question, unless the desire of members to get home proves paramount to the best interests of the State. Mr. Meares has reported a bill to raise a fund, for the removal of free persons of color from the State. It contemplates the imposition of a tax of 8 cents on each black poll, for this purpose; the sum raised in each county, to be applied there, until the whole of this class of individuals in such county are removed, and then the assessment to go to the relief of other counties where a complete removal has not been effected.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, to lend to the University, from the Literary Fund, the sum of $25,000, to be repaid with interest and to be secured by a lien on the property of the College. With such security as this, I suspect, the Board would find but little difficulty in borrowing any where. I trust some one will move to strike out the words, "with interest." The Literary Fund is perfectly idle and unproductive, and could not be applied better than in raising our University to its pristine prosperity. There is something, in my view, derogatory to the dignified course which should characterize a Legislature, in thus stickling for trifles, when the honor and welfare of the State are concerned.

Both Houses sat on Christmas day. In the House of Commons, a most singular Resolution was introduced—one which I suspect will put the whole Editorial corps on the *qui vive* throughout the State. It was a Resolution introduced by Mr. O'Brien of Granville, proposing to instruct the Attorney General of the State to commence a prosecution against the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for a seditious paragraph in his paper of the 15th inst. The paragraph referred to relates to the bills at present before the House, prohibiting the teaching of slaves to read and write, &c. Mr. O'Brien supported his Resolution in a manly and independent speech, in which he expatiated at some length on the liberty of the Press, but contended that when it degenerated into licentiousness and crime it should be checked. It was principally opposed, on the ground, that if adopted, it would elevate the aforesaid Editor into a notice, which he would never otherwise acquire—the very thing he most desired. The Resolution was finally rejected, 88 to 33. I am glad of it, though I think myself, such paragraphs should be discountenanced by every one, who has any regard for the well-being of the State or the refinements of life.

The Bank Bill which was rejected in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker, was afterwards re-considered and now lies upon the table. Before this was done, Mr. Sawyer had also introduced it into the House of Commons, but it was there indefinitely postponed on its first reading, 65 to 47.

The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz: John Gray Blount, Daniel M. Forney, George W. Jeffreys, Alfred Jones, Gideon Alston, David Newland and N. B. Whitfield.

The bill to incorporate your Rail Road Company, has passed the Senate, and *is now a law.* I trust it may speedily accomplish the object which it has in view.

I am glad to inform you that the Speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Hill on the Tariff Resolutions will be published. The public will then see whether it deserves the character given of it by the Correspondent of the North Carolina Journal. Those Resolutions will not, I think, be called up again this session, but if they are, as Mr. Randolph said, they will be blown "sky-high, sky-high."

The Resolution asking assistance from the General Government, to effect the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, passed the Senate, 36 to 21. A motion was made for its indefinite postponement, but rejected 44 to 7. And yet North Carolina is represented abroad as hostile to the exercise of this power for national purposes, by the General Government.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 29.

Resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Moore of Surry, proposing that at the next election for Members of Assembly, the voice of the people should be expressed on the subject of calling a Convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution. They were advocated by the mover, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Shipp, and were opposed by Messrs. Bragg, O'Brien, Wyche, Jos. A. Hill and Wheeler. They were indefinitely postponed, Ayes 74, Noes 53.

The bill for the erection of a new county in the West, by the name of *Yancey*, was yesterday indefinitely postponed by a majority of THREE votes. Messrs. McKay and Miller who voted for it on the second reading, voted against it, on its final passage.

The bill to prevent slaves from being taught to read or write, the use of figures excepted, has passed its final reading and has become a law.

Mr. Bynum yesterday called up his Resolutions protesting against the usurpations of the Federal Government, and delivered a speech more than three hours in length, in support of his propositions. He then gave way for a motion to adjourn, before he had concluded his remarks.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die*, I think, about to-morrow week.

A bill has passed the House and is now before the Senate, to incorporate the Fayetteville Female School of Industry.

Note Lost.

LOST, in Bladen County, on Friday last, a Note on John McIlhenny, of Wilmington, in my favor, for $91 36, dated the 21st December 1830, payable 90 days after date. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as Mr. McIlhenny has been forewarned not to pay it to any person but myself.

ELIJAH EVERITT.

Cumberland County, Dec. 28, 1830. [8-2t]

5 Cents Reward

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th inst. an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith's business, named William A. Bass. He is about 19 years of age, and a bright mulatto. All persons are forbid from harboring or trusting him, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any who may do so.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30. 8-3t

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, will be sold the following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for the year 1829:

50	acres joining Armstrong, listed by David Burroughs,	Tax $2 08
1007	on Horsepen Branch, by John Carrouth,	2 22
218	joins James Guy, by Bryant Guy,	1 76
229	joins Munn's, by Thomas Hogg,	1 42
700	joins Elliott, by James Parker,	6 32
18	ditto do. by Joshua Taylor,	1 81
138	on Carver's Creek, by Francis Cooly,	1 73
300	on Cross Creek, by Alexander Geddie,	2 72
120	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1 23
400	on Curbie's Swamp, by Daniel Hare,	4 83
440	on Carver's Creek, by Michael D. King,	1 98
200	Island Plantation, by do.	1 76
640	on Carver's Creek, by do.	1 58
200	Griffin Place, by do.	1 19
48	on Trantham's Creek, by Robert Montgomery,	1 19
200	on Rum Creek, by Flora Smith,	1 76
50	on Malloy's Branch, by do.	1 10
1000	on Carver's Creek, by Charles Seawell,	2 25
50	on Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 89
540	on Black River, by Charles Gibbs,	3 28
152	on Stoney Run, by Deal Cutts,	2 17
200	on Black River, by N. B. Folsom,	2 50
2	Lots in Averasborough, by Do. for Burrel Dawson,	1 04
3	Do. Do. by Nathan Holder,	1 66
340	on Black River, by James Leighton,	2 25
140	on Stoney Run, by Brittain Smith,	2 88
200	on Stewart's Creek, by John Tedder,	1 38
125	on Little River, by James Watson,	3 56
1237	on Do. by Do. for Alex'r Watson,	5 70
300	on Stoney Run, by James Wade,	2 14
300	on Little River, by William D. Waters,	3 31
286	joins Armstrong, by David Burroughs for the Heirs of Hector McAllister,	5 35
513	on Upper Little River, by Joseph Bunn,	3 42
257	on Cowpen branch, by Robt. Montgomery,	2 10
243	on Flat Swamp, by D. McLeran for Moses Cox,	4 86
9¼	on Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
210	on Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38
243	on Flat Swamp, by Do for Joseph J. Cole,	4 80
9¼	on Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
210	on Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38

JOHN BLACK, Shff
By R. McNEILL D. S.

December 11, 1830. [8-6w]

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	8 75
Corn	-	bushel	65	
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	
Fine	-	do	4	
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3½
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	70	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	13
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

POETRY.

LOVE AND HOPE.—*From the Gem.*

One day, through Fancy's telescope,
Which is my richest treasure,
I saw, dear Susan, Love and Hope
Set out in search of Pleasure:
All mirth and smiles I saw them go,
Each was the other's banker:
For Hope took up her brother's bow,
And Love his sister's anchor.

They rambled on, o'er vale and hill,
They passed by cot and tower:
Through Summer's glow and Winter's chill,
They sped the vacant hour:
But what did those fond playmates care
For climate, or for weather?
All scenes for them were bright and fair,
On which they gazed together.

Sometimes they turned aside to bless
Some Muse and her wild numbers,
Or breathe a dream of holiness
On Beauty's quiet slumbers;
'Fly on,' said Wisdom, with cold sneers;
'I teach my friends to doubt you.'
'Come back,' said Age, with bitter tears,
'My heart is cold without you.'

When Poverty beset their path,
And threatened to divide them,
They coaxed away the beldame's wrath,
Ere she had breath to chide them,
By vowing all her rags were silk,
And all her bitters honey,
And showing taste for bread and milk,
And utter scorn of money.

They met stern Danger in the way,
Upon a ruin seated;
Before him kings had quaked that day,
And armies had retreated;
But he was robed in such a cloud,
As Love and Hope came near him,
That though he thundered long and loud,
They did not see nor hear him.

A grey-beard joined them, Time by name;
And Love was nearly crazy,
To find that he was very lame,
And also very lazy;
Hope, while he listened to her tale,
Tied wings upon his jacket;
And then they far outran the mail,
And far outsailed the packet.

And so, when they had safely passed
O'er many a land and billow,
Before a grave they stopped at last,
Beneath a weeping willow;
The moon upon the humble mound
Her softest light was flinging:
And from the thickets all around
Sad nightingales were singing.

"I leave you here," quoth father Time,
As hoarse as any raven;
And Love kneeled down to spell the rhyme,
Upon the rude stone graven:
But Hope looked onward, calmly brave,
And whispered, "Dearest brother,
We're parted on this side the grave—
We'll meet upon the other."

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day

25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.

For Sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 8, 1830.

Negroes for Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order issued from the County Court of Moore, authorising Arch'd McBryde, surviving Executor of William Martin, Dec'd. to sell the Negroes belonging to the said Estate—the Subscriber (by and with the consent of the said surviving Executor) will proceed to sell 15 or 20

Likely Negroes,

at Carthage, on Monday, 3d January next, on a credit of 12 months. Bond and approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

N. MACLERAN, *Guardian to the minor heirs of Wm. Martin, Dec'd.*

Moore County, Dec. 7th 1830. 5-4w.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FAYETTEVILLE AGENCY.

THE Dividend of Two per cent, declared by the State Bank on the 23d ult. will be paid at this Agency on or after this day.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Agent.*

December 9, 1830.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1830.

The Petition of Henry Furr, John Furr, William Stallions and Rachael his wife, and Tobias Furr, and Sally Furr, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by their Guardian Daniel Lenker and Polly Furr,
against
Jacob Furr and George Furr. } *Petition for sale of Real Estate.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Furr and George Furr, the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore; *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Jacob Furr and George Furr appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or said Petition will be heard exparte, and judgment pro confesso entered against them.

From the Minutes,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, *C. M. E.*
By JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, *D. C. M. E.*

Lawrenceville, Nov. 9, 1830. ‖3.6w.‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 11, 1830.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS,* comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

30,000 Lbs choice *BACON,* for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS,* by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS,* wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having new on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce,—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf

Washington Times.

THE Printing Establishment of this office is for sale, and may be had a bargain. It is well supplied with all the materials for conducting a newspaper and for job printing. Part of the letter in common use is new.

Washington, N. C. Nov. 27.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of Oall kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

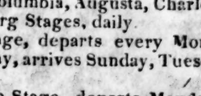
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes.

R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also,* Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina,* and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the *Hotel.*

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends, and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 85tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables *him to* sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians.
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and Quick silk,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satin,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Musin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.